EKLY SENTINEL

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 5, 1861.

Meteorological Observations.

BY R. MATHEW.

Range of thermometer (above zero) for the week ending Saturday, June 1, 1861.

	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Daily Av.
Sunday, May 26.....	70	84	78	79
Monday, 27.....	54	66	59	59
Tuesday, 28.....	56	70	60	64
Wednesday, May 29..	53	65	53	59
Thursday, 30.....	52	73	56	63.5
Friday, 31.....	59	78	65	70
Saturday, June 1....	68	79	69	72.8

Rain during the week 0.48 of an inch.

Legislative Summary.

MONDAY, May 27, 1861.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted, requesting the Committee on Federal Relations to report a concurrent resolution expressive of the feelings of the General Assembly in regard to the assassination of Col. Ellsworth by the rebels at Alexandria. The Governor was requested to report to the Senate how many regiments have been organized under the six regiment bill. (This report of the Governor will be found in the columns of this week's paper.) Mr. DeHart's bill in relation to the estates of deceased persons, Mr. Cobb's proceeding for service of process on railroad companies when their office is out of the State, giving fifteen instead of thirty days' notice, and Mr. March's bill in regard to the equalization of the salaries of county officers, were passed. A number of bills passed the second reading.

HOUSE.—Abundant work was laid out for committees by referring to them bills on the second reading, and by resolutions of inquiry on an indefinite number of subjects. The House refused to reconsider the vote requesting the Governor to remove the Commissary General.

TUESDAY, May 28, 1861.

SENATE.—The committees reported at length on the bills and resolutions that had been submitted to them. The bill for the organization of independent military companies, was finally, after a spicy debate, laid on the table. Resolutions were passed pledging the Senate to watch over and care for the brave volunteers who have enlisted under the flag of the country, and the bills in regard to the Circuit Court in Owen county, the Common Pleas Court in Clay and Putnam, and the docket fees bill, were passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bundy's treasurer's fee bill, noticed in last week's summary, passed the House, and also Mr. Stotsenberg's redemption bill, after a long debate. Mr. Fisher, under instructions from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill [60] entitled an act making additional general appropriations for the year 1861 and 1862, and defining the fund out of which they are to be paid; and providing for a committee to audit claims upon said appropriations, and providing for the expenses thereof; and, under a dispensation of the rules, it was read the first and second times and finally passed. [It appropriates $1,000,000; $3,000 for German translations and printing, $15,000 for the Legislative expenses, $1,000 for incidentals in the Adjutant General's office. It appoints an Auditing Committee to consist of two members of the House of Representatives and one of the Senate, to audit the accounts of the Commissary and Quartermaster General, and all other claims to be paid out of this million appropriation—said committee shall set once a month; have power to employ a clerk, receive $3 per diem compensation, and five cents per mile mileage. The 8th section amongst other appropriations incidental to executive and legislative departments, has $3,000 for binding the laws, journals and Brevier Reports, with a provision that the laws of the regular session and the present session shall be bound in one volume.]

A bill amendatory of the military law, giving the appointment of the regimental staff to the Colonels of regiments, was passed.

WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861.

SENATE.—Mr. Tarkington's University scholarship bill; a bill for the relief of Joseph Moore; Mr. Newcomb's bill to amend section 34 of the railroad act of 1852; Mr. DeHart's bill in regard to circuit courts in the eleventh district; Mr. Miller's decedent estates bill; Mr. Shoemaker's delinquent tax list bill; Mr. Odell's bill regarding common pleas courts in Carroll and Tippecanoe counties; Mr. Cobb's bill making it a felony for any person to attach himself to any combination or class of men for the purpose of committing a felony; Mr. Mellett's bill requiring quartermasters and commissaries to give bond; Mr. Claypool's decedent estates bill, and his bill making it the duty of the Attorney General to attend all cases where the State is a party, and giving him a docket fee of $5 to be collected from the parties when the State is successful; Mr. March's bill in regard to the partition of lands, and the bill changing the time of paying the salaries of public officers—all finally passed the Senate. The joint resolution of the House, giving advance pay to volunteers, and Mr. March's bill exempting volunteers which are in actual service from paying road tax, were also passed. A number of House bills were also finally disposed of.

HOUSE.—Mr. Veatch introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to call out companies of cavalry in the border counties, the men to furnish horses and horse equipments and the State the arms, and that they be drilled for sixty days by competent officers. A joint resolution passed the House authorizing an advance payment of five dollars to each officer and soldier of the State in the service of the State or the United States—the advance to be deducted from the pay rolls of the companies. Mr. Black's fine and forfeiture bill requiring all clerks of courts to pay over all moneys in their hands received as fines and forfeitures from the school funds; Mr. Anderson's highway bill; the bill to authorize incorporated towns and cities to erect prisons and the street railroad bill were passed.

THURSDAY, May 30, 1861.

SENATE.—A great part of the day was passed in the discussion of a report from the Committee on Federal Relations, without any final action. Several House bills were passed the third and final reading, and became laws, and a number were read the first and second times.

HOUSE.—A message was received from the Governor, urging the General Assembly to provide for a paymaster for the troops before their adjournment, and a bill was introduced creating the office of Paymaster General for the term of two years, which passed the House. A bill was also passed, providing for the manner of supplying and of inspecting stores for the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. Several bills of minor importance were also passed.

FRIDAY, May 31, 1861.

SENATE.—The committees reported up the bills that had been referred to them, this being the last day that bills could be passed to receive the approval of the Governor. Committees of conference with the House, agreed upon amendments to several bills, and there was no final disagreement between the two branches. A concurrent joint resolution was passed authorizing the Treasurer of State to make advance pay to the officers of the several regiments for Indiana in the Federal service, to the amount of their pay rolls, provided there is money unappropriated in the treasury. At the evening session a large number of bills were passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Warrum introduced a concurrent resolution giving the pay of the members of the General Assembly for the nine days of the recess to a hospital fund for the sick soldiers of the State. It was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Kendrick's bill providing the terms of the Superintendents of the Benevolent Institutes to be for four years was tabled. Mr. Bingham introduced a resolution censuring the Governor for appointing Mr. Heffren Major of the 13th Regiment, which called up considerable discussion and was finally tabled. The official garnishment bill, the bill making an addition to the Governor's contingent fund, and the bill providing for statistics of fees and perquisites were passed. The House unanimously approved of the Senate's concurrent resolution expressive of regard for the Indiana volunteers. The additional specific appropriation bill failed to pass. The House held an evening session, at which they passed a number of bills originating in that branch, and also finally acted on the Senate bills on their files.

SATURDAY, June 1, 1861.

SENATE.—The Senate receded from its amendment to the House Paymaster bill. The following communication was laid before the Senate from the Governor, in reply to a resolution of inquiry:

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Indiadapolis, June 1, 1861.

To the Senate of the State of Indiana:

At 8 o'clock last evening, a resolution, passed by your Honorable Body, calling upon me to give a detailed statement of the expenditures of the one hundred thousand dollars appropriated as a military contingent fund to the Governor, was laid before me.

In the brief period allowed for the answer, it will be impossible to give all the items, which would involve an examination of over two thousand vouchers. These vouchers are on file in the office of the State Auditor.

From the records in my office, a general statement can be given. On the 4th day of May last I drew from the Treasury $10,000. Of this amount, $6,000 was immediately paid to J. H. Vajen, Quartermaster General, on account of debts already accrued. $616 63 was paid for telegraphing; the balance, $3,383 27, was deposited to the credit of the State as a reserved contingent fund, and is still unexpended. Since that time I have examined and passed vouchers to the amount of $133,177 78. Of this amount, $2,500 was paid by a loan made from the Bank before the meeting of the Legislature. The above sums were all expended for the subsistence, clothing, equipment and transportation of the troops raised in this State for State and Federal purposes, and incidental expenses connected therewith. It will be seen that the fund is exhausted. This results from the fact that the troops were on hand and had to be provided for, and that the second appropriation was not made until the 30th of May, two days ago.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. P. MORTON, Governor.

A resolution of thanks to the President of the Senate was unanimously adopted, and a resolution of thanks to the Secretaries was also adopted *nem. con.*, and one to the pages and doorkeepers. The Senate after these three separate resolutions, being in a thankful mood, passed a vote of thanks to the House for the able and faithful manner in which they had performed their duties.

A number of reports were made from the Judiciary and other committees clearing out their files of matters submitted to them during the session. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor to inquire if he had any further communication to make. Mr. Williams introduced a concurrent resolution authorizing the Governor to settle with the State Board of Agriculture for damages done to the State Fair Grounds by mustering and quartering troops thereon. Mr. March was appointed a committee, created during the regular session, to audit the accounts of State, in place of Senator Wagner, appointed Colonel in the State service, and Senator Mellett was appointed on the part of the Senate to act with a like committee on the part of the House, authorized to audit accounts in accordance with the appropriation bill.

HOUSE.—Thanks were voted to the Speaker and other officers of the House, for their satisfactory and courteous conduct during the session. Mr. Fisher introduced a concurrent resolution, authorizing the Governor to settle with the State Board of Agriculture, for the use of the State fair ground, which gave rise to a discussion which consumed the morning hour and more than half the afternoon session, and was finally not agreed to.

Messrs. Branham and Brett were appointed members of the Auditing Committee on the part of the House, required by the general appropriation bill.

On motion by Mr. Fisher, the Senate's concurrent resolution with reference to the position of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, a Senator of the United States for the State of Indiana, was taken up.

Mr. Smith, of Bartholomew. Mr. Speaker, I have heard different stories about that resolution. I have been told that it was introduced into the Senate in sport. I have been told by others that it was earnest business. It is said in that resolution that Mr. Bright refuses to respond to the call made upon members of Congress to define their position. But, sir, I have been informed by good authority—the brother of Mr. Bright—that he is now engaged preparing a document, to be circulated in this State, defining his position. I think, sir, that this is a very extraordinary proceeding—now in the last hours of the session, when we have but a handful of members present—to attempt to pass upon this matter—to attempt (as another gentleman here said yesterday) to single out Mr. Bright as the Judas Iscariot of the State of Indiana. Sir, there are leading men in the North who took the same position with Mr. Bright, in the late Presidential canvas, and who are now among our leading trusted men, bearing arms in defense of the General Government; and I believe that when Mr. Bright shows his hand, it will be for the Union. The gentleman to whom I refer is Major General Butler, of Massachusetts. What was his position in the Charleston Convention, this time last year? I was there myself, and understood it well. It was well known that the honorable Benjamin Butler came into the Charleston Convention pledged to vote for Douglas; and I saw him thoroughly charged with changing his point, and he could not gainsay it; and singly and alone, among Northern delegates, he voted there for Jefferson Davis all the way through. Now, sir, many of these Northern men who stood with Butler then, are marching with him in the thickest of the fight for the defense of the Government on the field of battle. Democrats are in the army from every Northern State, perhaps equal in numbers with the Republicans, and they will fight side by side with the same good faith. Why, Mr. Speaker, when we came here in April, I understood that all political antecedants were to be buried and banished from our memory. And I am willing and proud to say that the Republicans have acted upon this profession, and were very liberal in dividing the offices. They showed a disposition to bury these things, and why? Simply because they saw that Douglas men throughout the North had responded foremost to the shouldering of their arms at the call of the President of the United States. I think, therefore, that at this hour of the session it is hardly ingenious, or fair, or becoming in the Legislature to undertake to stab our Senator by passing this resolution. You remember, sir, what was said by the Hon. Mr. Lane, the other night from the Bates House, defining his own position as a member of Congress. He said that he believed that all our members of Congress, including Mr. Bright, would be thoroughly and truly loyal. And I believe firmly that he is a loyal man, and that he will so declare himself in the address I am told he is preparing.

After further debate by Messrs. Frasier, Stotsenberg and others—

On motion by Mr. Gresham, the resolution was laid on the table.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Both branches met in their respective chambers at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, the attendance being slim, and formally adjourned *sine die*.

Special Correspondence of the Daily State Sentinel.

Camp Correspondence---The "Bloody Ninth."

BENWOOD, VIRGINIA, May 30, 1861.

DEAR SENTINEL: You witnessed the departure of our regiment from Indianapolis, and know with what alacrity and enthusiasm they left their quarters at Camp Morton for the seat of war. To a man who loves his country and sympathises with the highest emotions of patriotism, the march from the camp to the depot was inspiring, hopeful and sublime. The shadows of night had not fallen upon the spirit of the regiment. All was sunshine and daylight there. Each man felt the spirit of his mission—the restoration of the "model republic" to its complete dimensions, and in all the fullness of its first love, and that he would not return until that idea shall become *fact*.

After our departure nothing of unusual importance happened to us until our arrival here, and, indeed, has not yet. It was charming and delightful, however, to observe, as we passed along, the universal enthusiasm of the people in behalf of the cause we have sworn to defend and establish. At every house men, women and children in their windows, doors and upon the house tops, hailed our coming and cheered our departure with shouts, music, and, when too distant to be heard, with waiving of flags, and handkerchiefs, and hands. At Richmond we stopped a short time, and got such a lunch as we could pick from the groceries and stands along the street near the depot. We found many who charged us according to our hunger rather than to the fair price of the articles sold. One example on the other side deserves to be ment oned. Mr. GRUBBS generously presented us a large cheese, which aided much in satisfying our hunger. He has our thanks, and will be gratefully remembered for his kindness.

The people of Ohio are even more enthusiastic in their patriotism than those of Indiana—especially the ladies. Everywhere along the route from Dayton to Bellaire, they cheered us on by their approving smiles, and by flinging bouquets of flowers. Some of the younger of the men and officers received even more convincing marks of their favor; and, it is said, that more than one gallant patriot received kisses from the "rosy mouths" of some of Ohio's fairest daughters. In the name of heaven, what can not men do when thus prompted to defend the best constitution and happiest country in the world from destruction! I am sure Indiana will never blush for the conduct of the "Bloody Ninth."

At Columbus, our Colonel left us and came on in advance, like a good father as he is, to provide quarters for us. When we arrived here we found all ready for our passing the river; and at 12 o'clock noon to-day we were allowed to rest on the "sacred soil of the Old Dominion," where the people, men and women, met us as warmly and kindly as our own people in Indiana had done. The afternoon was employed in dining, washing off the dust of forty-eight hours of railroad traveling in the river, and then witnessing some target shooting by three men selected from each company. The distance was two hundred yards, and nearly every shot would have killed a man. While we were engaged in this exercise a number of prisoners were carried by us on a train to Wheeling, to await further orders at that place.

We stay here to night, having received orders from Col. Kelley, who is now at Grafton, to that effect. The bridges on the road which the rebels have destroyed will be ready for the passage of trains to-morrow, and then you may expect to hear further advices from, and more interesting achievements of the "*Bloody Ninth.*"

I trust his Excellency has succeeded in organizing the sixth regiment of State troops as satisfactorily as he did the first five, and that each of them will soon have a chance to do him and itself honor on the field of fame.

I am yours truly, STAT NOMINIS UMBRA.

Decisions of the Supreme Court—May Term, 1861.

FIFTH DAY.

Noah Harris vs. Soloman F. Daily—Grant C. C. Affirmed in part—dismissed in part.

John P. Meikle et al. vs. the German Saving Fund of Indianapolis—Marion C. C. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

Herman Kortepeter vs. Charles Robinson—Marion C. C. Dismissed.

David Engler et al. vs. David Collins—Shelby C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

Stepher Davidson vs. George B. Sundrey—Fulton C. P. Reversed.

Michael Roach vs. Charles Frederick—Floyd C. C. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

John F. Arnold vs. Christopher Cord et al—Johnson C. C. Affirmed 5 per cent.

Conrad Cramer vs. Ambrose Ogden—DeKalb C. C. Affirmed.

John W. L. Matlack vs. Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad Company—Hendricks C. C. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

John F. Hall vs. James P. Harris et al—Grant C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent

Enos Hartman vs. Ezekiel Paxcan—Clinton C. P. Dismissed.

SIXTH DAY.

Benj. J. Martindale vs. Isaac Tibbetts et al.—Delaware C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

Jeremiah Sullivan et al. vs. Jacob Whisler—Grant C. P. Reversed in part and affirmed in part.

John Fomer, administrator, vs. John M. Weidner et al.—Fayette C. C. Reversed.

Samuel Brandon vs. the State of Indiana—Newton C. C. Affirmed.

Alfred Thompson ex rel. &c. vs. Finis Schreck et al.—Bartholomew C. C. Affirmed.

Wilson J. Hunt et al. vs. Thomas R. Shannon et al.—Hendricks C. C. Reversed.

City of New Albany vs. Isaac P. Smith et al.—Floyd C. P. Reversed.

Thomas W. Bennett vs. Isaac Wainwright—Union C. C. Reversed.

Harmon Clark et al. vs. John D Jones et al.—Wayne C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent. damages.

Benjamin Moorman et al. vs. William Barton—Wayne C. P. Affirmed, 2 per cent. damages.

Leonard Harriman vs. George Southam—Henry C. C. Reversed.

William H. H. Hill vs. James Gardner—Sullivan C. C. Affirmed, 2 per cent damages.

Benjamin Moorman et al. vs. William Barton—Wayne C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent. damages.

Michael E. Clark et al., vs. Emanuel Bamberger et al.—Sullivan C. P. Affirmed, 3 per cent. damages.

Erastus C. Bond vs. William Coats—Warren C. P. Reversed.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company vs. Floyd T. Wyatt—Decatur C. C. Affirmed, 3 per cent.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company vs. Theodore Stillman—Dearborn C. C. Reversed.

John Peters vs. Luther Barnes—Tippecanoe C. C. Reversed.

Samuel L. Lefevre vs. Charles Jones—Bartholomew C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent.

Teuissant C. Burtin vs. Chauncey Rose—Vigo C. P. Reversed.

Ruel Downs et al, vs. Julia McCombs—Sullivan C. P. Affirmed, 1 per cent. damages.

Nathaniel Sawyer et al., vs. Sidney Sawyer—St. Joseph C. P. Affirmed, 1 per cent. damages.

Deborah Johnson et al., vs. Jesse Hedrick et al—Warren C. P. Affirmed.

☞ The influx of strangers, coming from the South into our great North-west, is having a tendency to make good farming lands there more desirable property. Delzell & Smith, Real Estate Agents, have a large variety of choice selections of these lands at a very low figure. d&w1t

The Confederate Army Uniform.

COAT.

Short tunic of cadet-grey cloth, double-breasted, with two rows of buttons over the breast, the rows two inches apart at the waist and widening toward the shoulders. Suitable for cavalry as well as infantry.

PANTALOONS.

Of sky blue cloth, made full in the leg and trimmed according to corps—with blue for infantry; red for artillery, and yellow for cavalry. No other distinction.

For the general and the officers of his staff the dress will be of dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold; for the medical department, black cloth, with gold and velvet trimming.

All badges of distinction are to be marked upon the sleeves and collars. Badges of distinguished rank, on the collar only. For a Brigadier-General, three large stars; for a Colonel, two large stars; for a Lieutenant Colonel, one large star; for a Major, one small star and a horizontal bar; for a Captain, three small stars; for a First Lieutenant, two small stars; for a Second Lieutenant, one small star.

BUTTONS.

For a General and staff officers the buttons will be of bright gilt, convex, rounded at the edge—a raised eagle at the center, surrounded by thirteen stars. Exterior diameter of large sized buttons, one inch; of small size, one half inch.

For officers of the corps of engineers the same button is to be used, except that in the place of the eagle and the stars there will be a raised E in German text.

For officers of artillery, infantry, riflemen and cavalry, the buttons will be a plain gilt convex, with a large raised letter in the center—A for artillery, I for infantry, etc. The exterior diameter of large size buttons, seven-eighths of an inch, small size, one-half inch.

For all enlisted men of artillery, a large A, raised in the center of a three-quarter inch button.

For all enlisted men, the same as for artillery, except that the number of the regiment will be substituted for the letter A.

Military vs. Civil Authority.

Judge Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for John Merriman, who was seized and imprisoned by the military authorities of the United States, and is now held in custody at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. The writ was directed to Gen. Cadwallader, now commanding that post. The General refused to obey the writ until he received instructions from Washington, whereupon an attachment was issued against him. This proceeding will bring to a test the right of soldiers arbitrarily to seize citizens suspected by them of disloyalty, without warrant or process, and deprive them of their liberty. It is high time this question were decided, and we informed whether the last vestige of personal liberty is to be overridden by a military despotism. The legality of these imprisonments, without warrant, and upon bare suspicion, will not be contended for by any respectable authority. The real question will be whether the whole United States is to be treated as a military camp, and the Constitution and civil authorities set at defiance by an armed force. —*Chicago Times.*

THE SCHOOL LAW.—The school law has been published in pamphlet form under the direction of Mr. Fletcher, Superintendent of Public Instruction, with an appendix, containing all the necessary forms, a list of the text books, the decisions of the Supreme Court in the several cases in regard to public schools and school funds, and notes and suggestions on the different sections of the law of 1861. It is a valuable public document, and we trust copies enough have been printed to supply each school district in the State with one at least.

☞ Any of our readers afflicted with scrofula or scrofulous complaints, will do well to read the remarks in our advertising columns respecting it. But little of the nature of this disorder has been known by the people, and the clear exposition of it there given, will prove acceptable and useful. We have long admired the searching and able manner in which Dr. Ayer treats every subject he touches; whatever has his attention at all, has a great deal of it; he masters what he undertakes, and no one who has a particle of feeling for his afflicted fellow men, can look with indifference upon his labors for the sick. Read what he says of scrofula, and see in how few words and how clearly he tells us more than we all have known of this insidious and fatal malady.—*Sun, Philadelphia, Pa.*

THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES has been about 3 per cent. per annum, while the increase of the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been from 20 to 30 per cent., showing the estimation and increasing popularity of this invaluable article. It has, no doubt, saved the country a half million a year in horses and cattle alone; while for human ailments, such as bruises, stiff joints, rheumatism, pains, cuts, burns, bites, caked breasts, &c., it has no equal. Did you ever see it tried without success upon either man or beast? It should always be kept in every house and stable. Accidents will occur. Promptness is efficacy. But be particular and buy of none but respectable dealers. See that every wrapper bears the signature of D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, and G. W. WESTBROOK, Chemist, and the precautionary words "Trade" "Mark," in two Medallions of the Federal Currency.

Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle, by all respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe. D. S. BARNES & CO.,

may20-d&w2m New York

From Rev. Mr. McMullen, Pastor of Roberts Chapel.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 6, 1857.

DR. C. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir: I have used your Blood Purifier for a nervous affection, from which I have suffered much at times. While it is pleasant to the taste, it certainly has a happy effect upon the nerves. Please accept my thanks for your kind regards, and believe me

Yours, J. W. T. J. MULLEN.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Cattle Market.

MARKET DAY, Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

Total receipts of cattle of all kinds, for the week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
Total	3,518	121	940	9,623	4,769
Last week	4,936	77	105	1,901	5,156
Correspon'g week last year	3,709	184	1,297	7,291	3,962
Average No. per week last year	4,344	140	763	9,938	6,160

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

New York	15	Kentucky	—
Ohio	252	Iowa	596
Indiana	123	Missouri	—
Illinois	2,083	Michigan	15

BEEVES.

The receipts of the present week show a large falling off, and as a considerable portion of those which were offered did not come to hand till noon of yesterday, the drovers and salesmen expected to realize a very handsome advance upon the rates current a week ago; but the butchers would not come to time. They played off till the delayed trains came in, when they took hold with a good degree of vigor, paying prices averaging about 25c per cwt higher than our last quotations. The very large receipts of hogs, sheep and veals checking the advance in beef, which might otherwise have been obtained. On the whole the market this week has been one of which drovers have no right to complain; they have closed out their stock promptly and at full rates. We noticed several droves of still-fed cattle in the yards, but the stock generally was very good. There were no buyers for the city this week, as the stock for that demand is mostly sent directly from the West to the seat of war. We quote:

BEEF CATTLE.

Premium qualities	per cwt	$ ....@....	
Prime qualities	do	9 00@9 25	
Medium to good qualities	do	8 00@8 75	
Poor do	do	7 00@8 00	
General selling prices	do	8 00@9 00	
Average do	do	8 50@....	

COWS.

The market has been so largely overstocked for two or three weeks, as to oblige the receivers to send them out to find a market, and they have generally been disposed of among the distillery stables of Long Island. We quote:

Best qualities	per head	$42@52
Good do	do	33@40
Fair do	do	25@30
Common do	do	20@24

VEALS.

We thought the prices had touched bottom last week, but a lower deep has been experienced this week by the sellers. We noticed some fine calves selling at 4c, and very few strictly prime ones brought over 4½c. The arrivals this week by the North River boats have been unusually free, and have influenced the market. We quote:

Good and extra qualities	per lb	4½@4¾ cts.
Other qualities	do	2½@3¾ cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With heavy receipts the market has again declined fully 50@75c per head, and very slow sales at the decline, the week closing with large numbers unsold, some parties having sent their droves back to the country rather than sacrifice them in such a market. Lambs find a little readier sale than sheep.

Sheep per head	$3 00@4 00
Lambs per head, live	2 50@4 50

SWINE.

The market has been dull and heavy all the week, closing at lower rates, and with considerable numbers remaining unsold. We quote:

	Live Hogs.	Dressed.
Heavy prime corn-fed	4½@4¾	5½@5¾
Light do	4½@4¾	5¾@6
Heavy still fed	3¾@4	5 @
Light		

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 1.

Flour for common and medium grades has again declined 5c per brl with only a moderate business doing in export; sales of 1,100 brls. at $4 00@5 05 for superfine State; $5 15@5 20 for extra State; $4 95@5 for superfine Western; $4 95@5 30 for common to medium extra western; $5 40@5 60 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5 70@7 25 for trade brands do., closing heavy.

Rye flour quiet at $3 10@3 25.

Corn-meal nominally unchanged.

Whisky dull and lower; sales of 350 brls at 16@16½c for common and inferior grades.

Wheat heavy and 1@2c lower, while good sound parcels are in light supply and continue steady; sales of 39,000 bush Chicago spring at $1@1 12½; 17,000 bush Racine spring at $1 12@1 17; 8,500 bush Milwaukee club at $1 08@1 18; 1,000 bush amber Kentucky at $1 30@1 35; other grades unchanged.

Rye quiet and steady at 60@67c.

Barley dull at 55@60c.

Corn heavy and 1@2c lower; sales of 13,600 bush at 40@46c for inferior to prime new mixed Western; 50@53c for new yellow Western; 60c for old mixed Western.

Oats firm at 30@33c. for western and Canada; 33@34c for State.

Pork dull and drooping; sales of 350 brls at $16 87½@17 for mess; $19 for clear; $12 25@12 50 for prime.

Prime beef dull, with trifling sales at $4@4 50 for country prime; $5 87@6 25 for country mess; $10@11 for repacked mess; $11 25@12 50 for extra mess; beef hams quiet at $13@15; prime mess beef dull and nominal.

Cut meats dull at 5@5½c for shoulders; 6@6½c for hams; very choice sold at 7c.

Lard dull and prices drooping; sales of 250 brls at 9@9½c.

Butter is selling at 8@14c for Ohio, and 8@16c for State.

Cheese in moderate request at 3@8c.

Sugar—Sales of 100 hhds raw at 4@4½c; Cuba 4½@5¼c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 1.

Flour unchanged; sales of 1,000 brls at $4 50 for good superfine; $4 75 for good extra.

Wheat unchanged.

Oats dull and unchanged.

Corn sold at 30c.

Whisky in limited demand; sales of 200 brls at 12c.

Provisions unchanged and in light demand.

Mess pork is held at $15 75@16.

Bacon sold at 5¾@7¼c; and bulk pork sold 4½c.

There is no inquiry for lard.

Groceries in steady demand with prices unchanged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Relief in Ten Minutes!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS,

The Original Medicine established in 1837, and the first article of the kind every introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains of the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above complaints in ten minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted to Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
In the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
In his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty-five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada. nov22'60-d&wly

MANHOOD, HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

JUST PUBLISHED ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Involuntary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse, &c. By Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of two stamps, by Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Postoffice Box, No. 4,586. mch22-d&w3m

What a Figure! Ha! Ha! Ha!---This is the greeting often received friends, by those from their becoming prematurely grey or bald. To avoid anything so unpleasant, you have only to use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the most excellent and popular preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold everywhere.

USE LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.

CROCERIES, &C.

40 BRLS. CHOICE CRANBERRIES ON CONSIGNMENT AND FOR SALE AT LOW RATES.
55 TIERCES PRIME RICE.
160 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
100 BRLS. REFINED SUGARS.
80 BRLS. CHOICE MOLASSES.
200 PKGS. WHITE FISH (on consignment.)
150 PKGS. MACKEREL (No's 1, 2 and 3) in brls. and half brls and kitts.
150 KEGS BI-CARB SODA.
75 HALF CHESTS CHOICE NEW TEAS.
150 DOZ SHAKER BROOMS (on consignment.)
100 BRLS. PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

The above goods, with all articles usually kept by grocers, for sale at the lowest market rates.

WRIGHT, BATES & MAGUIRE, may18 No. 6 Bates House Building.

RECEIVED!

Direct from New Orleans!

400 BAGS PRIME AND CHOICE RIO COFFEE
118 HHDS. good, fair to choice New Orleans sugar
530 BRLS. prime New Orleans molasses.
150 BOXES layer raisins.
200 DRUMS FIGS.
50 NESTS Germs Baskets.

For sale at Cincinnatti market prices, by

A. & H. SCHNULL,

81 and 83 Washington street, corner of Delaware.

500 KEGS NAILS (BEST BRANDS) IN STORE and for sale low by A. & H. SCHNULL.

DRY GOODS.

Spring Dry Goods

NEW,

NEAT,

CHEAP,

DESIRABLE,

JUST RECEIVED

- AT—

NO. 3 ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

W. S. T. Morton & Co.,

mch15-w3w&d

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—THE undersigned, Commissioner appointed by the Marion Circuit Court, in the case of Enoch D. Hannah *vs.* Jacob Hidey and others, in said Court for partition.

The undersigned will, as such Commissioner, sell to the highest bidder over the two-thirds valuation thereof, the following real estate, situated in Marion county, Indiana: that is to say, the east half of the south-east quarter of section (27,) township (17,) range 5 east, containing 80 acres.

Also, the following described real estate, situated in Hancock county, Indiana, being the north half of the east half of the south-west quarter of section (26,) township (17) north, range 5 east; also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section (26,) township (17,) range 5 east; also, in and to the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section (26,) township (17,) range 5 east, which, with said Marion county land aforesaid described, will be sold by the undersigned, in pursuance with the directions of the order of sale, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1861.

Sale will be made on the premises aforesaid described, as situated in Marion county, Indiana. Said sale will be made at not less than two-thirds the valuation thereof. The sale will be between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. The terms of sale will be one-third cash in hand, the balance in one and two years, the purchaser giving notes, without any relief from valuation or appraisement laws, and bearing interest from date.

june5-w3w ANDREW F. COREY, Commissioner

LEGAL.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS:—In the Marion Circuit Court of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, September Term, A. D. 1861.—Sylvester Sherwood *vs.* Jennet Sherwood.

Be it known, That on this 18th day of May, in the year 1861, the above named plaintiff, by his attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marion Circuit Court, his complaint against said defendant in the above entitled cause together with an affidavit of a competent person, that said defendant, Jennet Sherwood is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Said defendant is, therefore, hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her, and that unless she appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the second day of the next Term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in June next, said complaint against the defendant in the above entitled cause, together with an affidavit of a competent person, that said defendant, Caleb Purchase, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Said defendant is, therefore, hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the second day of the next term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court-house in the city of Indianapolis, on the fourth Monday in September next, said complaint, and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence. JOHN C. NEW, Clerk.

T. D. & R. L. WALPOLE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. june5-w3w

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS:—In the Marion Circuit Court of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, September term, A. D. 1861.—Lucy L. Purchase *vs.* Caleb Purchase.

Be it known, That on this 18th day of May, in the year 1861, the above named plaintiff, by her attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marion Circuit Court, her complaint against said defendant in the above entitled cause, together with an affidavit of a competent person, that said defendant, Caleb Purchase, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Said defendant is, therefore, hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the second day of the next term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court-house in the city of Indianapolis, on the fourth Monday in September next, said complaint, and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence. JOHN C. NEW, Clerk.

T. D. & R. L. WALPOLE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. june5-w3w

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS:—In the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, June Term, A. D. 1861, Robert M. Dempsey *vs.* Benjamin F. Newcomer and Samuel Stonebreaker.

Be it known, That on this eighteenth day of May, in the year 1861, the above named plaintiff by his attorney filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court his complaint against said defendants